REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,840.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	
Second do	,, 2	8
Third do.	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CHALDEA," 1,453 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st M. rch 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	29
,, Vingoria	22	,, Colombo	30
,, Goa	23	,, Galle	31
,, Carwar	23	,, Negapatam	April. 3
,, Mangalore	24	,, Pondicherry	4
,, Cannanore	25	,, Madras	6
,, Tellicherry	25	,, Cocconada	8
,, Calicut	26	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Beypore	26	,, Bimlipatam	10
,, Cochin	27	,, Gopaulpore	10
,, Aleppy	28	,, Pulse Point	11
		Arrives at CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally a BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

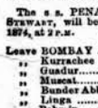
The s s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	15
,, Kurrachee	31	,, Mahonerah	15
,, Guadur	April. 1	,, Fao	15
,, Muscat	3	,, Koweit	17
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Bushire	17
,, Linga	7	,, Bunder Abbas	24
,, Bahrein	9	,, Muscat	26
,, Bushire	9	,, Guadur	28
,, Fao	11	,, Kurrachee	May. 4
,, Mahomerah	11	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contracts with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hudson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd April1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	,, 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.

Mr. DINKER NARAYEN, at Gogo.

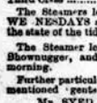
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail on the 24th March.



THE s.s. COROMANDEL, J. D. Mahy, Commander, 1,070 Tons, built expressly for the East India Trade, and has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers only.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 24th March.

THE ss. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (saudabaps) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :

To Liverpool, 1st Class.....Rs. 500

For Passage and further par iculars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO. 2,900 Tons.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 6th April.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Do. SUEZ 320

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

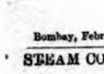
The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co. FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAME S LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14 10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 23rd March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (2,009 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for Suez, Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2 010 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cost of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st March.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1 th March 1874.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 tons	900 H.P., 26th March 1874.
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class ..... Rs. 660
Second Class ..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

C. T. BEARD, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 29, Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House, Fort.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st at 2 P.M., C. T. BEARD will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms a lot of blackwood furniture, consisting of side, dining and dressing tables, pier glasses, chairs, sideboards, screens, couts, cots with lattas &c., pictures in gilt and maple frames, toys of sorts, albums, bonnet stands, wardrobes, glassware, consisting of lamps, hanging and table toilet sets, vases, decanters, &c., cutlery.

ON COMMISSION.

Machinery, jewellery, &c., bagatelle and miniature billiard tables, carriages and also a small phaeton with horse and harness, a compactly go d order.

A capital investment, now open in Kurrachee, Scinde, a rising "Seaport" for per ies desirous of going into business.

A large and old established firm to be disposed of by private sale, consisting of the general wholesale and retail business including Machinery and Chemistry, the whole well stocked.

Also,—A First-class Hotel at Lahore, centrically situated and within a short distance of the Railway Stations and well-known by the travelling public.

The Proprietor leaves for England, thus disposing rather than trust it to hirelings and loose caste. For particulars apply to C. T. BEARD.

Bombay, 21st March 1874.

C. T. BEARD,
No. 29, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE.

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

GOODS CLEARED FROM CUSTOM HOUSE AND FORWARDED BY RAIL, &c.

MANUFACTURES AND REPAIRS ELECTRICAL AND MAGNETIC INSTRUMENTS.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at Breach Candy, or Tardeo Road.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the sub-mortgagee to sell by Public Auction at their room, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st day of March, at 4 P.M., on account and in the interest of Merwanjee Nadirshaw and Pestonjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the deeds or mortgage, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground, or foras land, with the two bungalows and outhouses situate on the east side of Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwar, Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6 and No. 6a and now under Nos. 15 and 16, containing by admeasurement 98 bighas and 20 square yards or 1,247 acres, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 528 and 529, and bounded on the east by the salt batty ground of Wassowa Ramchander, on the west by the said Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, on the north partly by the property of Jeeva Ludha and partly by the salt batty ground of the said Wassowa Ramchander, and on the south partly by the salt bat y ground belonging to the late Rustomjee Eduljee and partly by the property of Mandlem Bhicajee, which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of Hormusjee Rustomjee Moola Feroze and the said Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah, respectively.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property in the Cart of Kukadadi, without the Fort of Bombay.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 5 o'clock P.M., on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Framjee Nanabhoy, widow of the late Nana Trimbuckjee, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Framnath Wassoodew, now deceased, the following Valuable Landed Property, viz :—

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, together with its ground and appurtenances, situate lying and being and without the Fort of Bombay, in an Out-Island known as the Shoolehwar Sub-district, fronting on the west side of the passage, and by sum scaring 23 feet in breath and 36·3" in length, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by Kakuwady street, on or toward the west by the Public Passage, on or towards the north by the house of Laxmon Moongajee, and on or towards the south by the house of Damodhur Mongjee, and the said property intended to be now stands in the name of Narayen Wassodew and which the said property of which he no entered in the book of the Fazindar ground rent, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24 formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Framnath Wassoodew, now deceased.

A deposit of 25 per Cwt. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Apollo Street, No. 13 :—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Dhotis, Chintzes, &c.

Also, Blackwood carved furniture, comprising of Blackwood carved round Table, Tea Trays, Screens, arms and without arm Chairs, Pier and Side Tables, Writing Desks, Camp Cots, folding stools, Oil and Door Cupboards, Japan Tea Cash boxes of sizes, Glass Lamps, cases of sponges, kegs of white and green paint 5 lb. Tins of Fuchsine, &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich 1, 12 10, 8, 6 and 4 light crystal cut glass chandeliers, by "Nash," elegant pier and concave round mirrors in gilt frames, treble, double, and single light wall shades by "Nash," Molabo's and other clocks, Alabaster figures, vases and ornamentals, &c., &c., by order of the Executors of the late Mr Dunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, deceased, at his residence at Gowalia Tank.

On SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 20th and 22th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co are instructed by the executors of the late Mr Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, deceased, to sell by public auction, at his residence at the above named place, the whole of their very costly and elegant household furniture, &c, comprising rich crystal cut glass chandeliers of 16, 12, 10, 8, 6, and 4 lights by "Nash," handsome pier and round concaves in gilt frames, single, double, and treble branches of wall shades by "Nash," carved sofas and conversation couches, lined with green silk damask, chiffoniers with and without marble tops, carved and plain circular table, square and round tea-pots, alabaster group figures, Bohemian and porcelain vases and ornaments, pictures in frames, Persian and Cambay carpets, handsome China lacquered and gilt (arms and without arms) chairs, sofas, and card tables, several pairs of rich China garden seats, wardrobes, blackwood almirah with side wings, handsome Chinese wardrobes with plate glass mirrors, a child's cradle, a correct good 8-day clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, another 8-day clock by "Cathewood," London, a complete set of blackwood camp dining table in 30 pieces, dining-room chairs to match, a set of jackwood dining table in 9 pieces, pairs of glass bottomed globe lamps, 1st and 2nd size treble and single plated candlesticks and shades, plated tea trays and salvers, silverware consists of large and small trays, tea-water pot lemonade frames, butter and sugar cruets, table stands, spoons and forks, and sundry articles, tea urn, plated cruet, and liquor frames, glass and silver ware, side board, a large Cramchest, an iron oil bank bonding 20 pounds, dispensing and copper cooking utensils, and other miscellaneous goods &c, &c.

Catalogues of full details will shortly be published, and the property will be on view 9 days prior to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture Glass, Crockery and Plateware, &c., at No. 186, Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises, thin stem crystal glassware, decanters, jugs, teapots, &c., dinner, dessert and tea-sets, plated dishcovers, hot water cans, dishes, candlesticks, salvers, set of spoons and fork, cruet, egg and pickle frames, a set of oval dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard dining room chairs, table cloth press, statue with brackets, carved oval circular table, French polished round table, chiffonier, pier table, drawing-room and easy chairs, iron folding chair, small 3 seated ottoman plated 3 light and single hanging argand lamp, iron bedstead with mattresses, dressing and washstand tables, toilet glasses, presses, cupboard, large writing table, one pair cocoa, and pair cotton mauze loading shot gun, dispense and copper cooking utensils, &c., &c.

No Cattle, Carriage, and the property will be on inspection, four days previous to the day of sale

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Jolly Boat made into a Life Boat, to be seen near the Apollo Bander. Apply to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27 th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,457 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about 25 days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Both vessels have accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FREEMASON'S JAMSHEDI NOWROZ FESTIVAL.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 21st MARCH, 1874.

SCOTTISH MASONIC HALL, KHUMBALLA HILL ROAD.

Subscribers and Guests are requested to be at the Hall, at 7-30 P.M.

Tickets to be procured at the Door.

MUNCHERJEE CAWASJEE MURZBAN,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

JAMSHEDI NAOROZ, THE NEW YEAR'S DAY OF THE ANCIENT PERSIAN EMPIRE.

PRICE ANNAS 8. Can be had at the *Dastur Askhara* Press.

BOMBAY GLEE CLUB.—A PRELIMINARY MEETING will be held above Messrs W. NICOL & Co.'s Offices, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5-30 P.M. Gentlemen who signed the paper which has been circulated, and any others interested in the movement, are invited to attend.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at the Port Trust Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, 26th instant, for the SUPPLY of 4.0 Tons STEAM COAL to be DELIVERED at Malet Bunder on the Elphinstone Estate.

A sample will be required before accepting a Tender.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON, Secretary,
Bombay Port Trust.

Bombay, 19th March 1874.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a fresh Consignment of Messrs. PAUL, RUINART and KURZ'S CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, at the following rates :—

Quarts per Case of 1 dozen	Rs.	35
Pints do. 2 do.	,,	37

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, a HORSE and BROUGHAM for Rough work. Apply, giving price and particulars, to J. L. G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. The best Preventive and Cure for Fever. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

RAMPART ROW, a very cool, light, OFFICE TO LET. Apply to

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

TO LET, Hormusjee Gurialy's Bungalow in Naigaum, opposite to Tank, near Dadar Station about Rs. 30. Apply to Pestonjee Shapoorjee Gazdar, No. 17, Bazar Gate Street.

TO LET, the newly built HOUSE at the Corner of the road leading to LOWJEE CASTLE, Parel. Apply to

B. & A. HORMARJEE.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

GRAM-FED MUTTON.

GRAM-FED MUTTON will be SOLD every SUNDAY MORNING, at FIVE ANNAS a lb., by MAHOMED YARH, or through E. MANEKJEE, General Purveyor.

No. 1, Fowls' Depot, Crawford Market.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

INNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Mulligatawny, Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oyster Patties, Preserved Meats of all kinds. York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies, Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits,

AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY. AND OIL MEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny weeklies. They are charming versions into the pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fearful consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional remedy for indigestion as MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges. Globules; and as Wine in ½, and 1-pint Bottles

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

WANTED.

WANTED, CHIEF OFFICER for Ship GLASGOW. Apply at CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, Dubashes.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR desires EMPLOYMENT either in a School or Private Family, is competent to teach Latin, Mathematics, and all the branches of a thorough English education. Address ALPHA, Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

FALKLAND ROAD, NEW HINDI THEATRE.

PROFESSOR CONNECK.

EXTRAORDINARY AND MARVELLOUS GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES RARELY WITNESSED IN BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE 25TH MARCH 1874

Box Reserved, Rs. 3. Unreserved, Rs. 2. Stall, Rs. 1½. Gallery, Rs. 1. Pit, 8 Annas.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre.

Doors opened at 8 P.M., and Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

LOTTERY, LOTTERY, LOTTERY.

LOTTERY TICKETS will be offered GRATIS on the occasion to each and every one of the visitors, and the same will be drawn on the elegant and gilt chairs, lined with rich velvet, two for the winner in the first and second, and one for the winner in the third and fourth classes.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—TOLL and FERRY FARMS, as likewise RIGHT of COLLECTING SAND, &c. from Sea Shore not sold on the 10th and 11th instant, will be re-submitted for sale on the 27th instant at the Undersigned's Office, at Tanna, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Collector, Tanna.

Camp Nayzari, 17th March 1874.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWELVE UNDER per SHARE has been declared for the year ending 31st December 1873, and will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after TUESDAY, the 17th instant, to all Registered shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 13th March 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of a quantity of CONFISCATED and UNCLAIMED GOODS, consisting of 100 Pack ges of Scinde Le ves, 4 Cases of Muriate of Cinchonine, 2 Cases of Hypophosphate of Lime Syrup, and other Miscellaneous Articles, will be held at the Town Custom House, on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 17th March 1874.

VIEWS (UNDER ORDERS) OF MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

VIEWS 11 by 9 in. of (1) ALIBAG TEMPLE. (2) JEJEEBHOY HOUSE, (3) GROUND FLOOR. (4) SECOND STOREY, (5) THIRD STOREY, (6) MOHTA MOHLA AGIARY and the PARSEE BAZAAR—Each, Rs. 1.

Of all PHOTOS. on SALE, this is the only SET approved by the COMMITTEE for despatch to ENGLAND, as being the Clearest in Details, beside being of Double Dimensions.

Kilabadevi, 88, PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE PATEL, Fort; Messrs. D. S. K. MP; BOLTON and Co.; JAMSETJEE MADON, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
COLONEL J. J. FULTON, M.S.C.
CAPTAIN C. McINROY, M.S.C.
MAJOR S. H. WILLIAMS, M.S.C.

Tickets Rs. 10 each—Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Trichinopoly Race Funds.

500 Rs. (five hundred Rupees) will be given to the 4th horse and 100 Rs. (one hundred rupees) to every starter.

After all expenses have been deducted the balance will be divided as follows :—

The Winner to receive two-thirds.
The 2nd horse ,, one-quarter.
The 3rd horse ,, one-twelfth.

To close on 1st June, and the Drawing to take place on the following day at the Trichinopoly Club.

Applications (accompanied by remittances) to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY DERBY SWEEP,
Trichinopoly Club, Trichinopoly.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 306 of 1870.

MOROBA SHRIDHARJI, of Bombay, Hindu clerk, residing in House No. 519, situate at Paloo Street, Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

CASHIBAI and her husband NARAYAN alias KODUSHIVSHANKARJI, Hindus, residing in House No. 519, aforesaid, and ANANDRAO BHASKAR, VINAYAKRAO BHASKAR, MAHADEORAO BHASKAR, KESHAORAO BHASKAR, ESHWANTRAO BHASKAR, SUDDRABAI widow of Ramcrustana Narayan, DWARKA BAI and her husband SHAMRAO NARAYEN, MAHOBABAI and her husband CRUSTNANATH BALCRUSTNA and UMUNABAI an infant by her guardian DAMODHAR JAGANNATH, the sons, daughters, and a grand daughter of NARBADABA, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindu, lately residing in a house No ——, near the Grand Portuguese Church, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirty-first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Eighth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Moroba Shridharji, Cashibai and her husband Narayan alias Kodu Shivshankarji, and Anand

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 20TH MARCH.

EXCHANGE on London remained unaltered during the greater part of the day, but at the close rates were almost nominal owing to the receipt of the telegram (given in our telegraphic news) from London, intimating the application of the Under-Secretary for India to Government for leave to raise a Loan in England on account of India; but as no particulars as to the terms or amount of the Loan are given it is difficult at present to anticipate to what extent sterling Exchange may be effected by it.

Government Securities are unaltered, and few enquiries.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d. to ¾
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d. to 9/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 11 5/16d. to ¾
Documents, 6 months' sight	2s. 1/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	2s. 0d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.
Credit 3 do. francs	251.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99¾
Do. demand	100⅛ to ¼
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On China Bills, 60 days' sight	217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	106 nl.
Four & half per cent.	101¾ to ⅞ nl.
Four per cent.	101 nl.
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	104¾
ten do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New Branch Loan 6 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New Branch Loan instalment paid 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debentures Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	11 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	12 ,,
Bank Bills	11 ,,
Mercantile Paper	14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Carolus	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-France Pieces	,, 211
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

MORE enquiry by steamers. Ready sail weaker.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Coir Bdls	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Leverpool	Cotton, Coffee	£3 5s.
Ottoman Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Ounce		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 16s. 3d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 pcot charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares. Land shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½
10,000	500	225	5 p. ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	393½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p. ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
11,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	129
40,000	250	all	12 pc.	Oriental Bank	426

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,320
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	920
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company. Limited	265

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21⅜	2 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	19⅞	1 5	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13	10 2	Ditto	
.....	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19	5 1	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,330
500	2,500	all	175p.a	Alliance Spinning	2,630
900	2,000	all		Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,330
1,600	100	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,775
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,320
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,355
900	1,000	all	100p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,330
800	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental	3,800
620	2,500	400	100p.a	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	1,000	200p.a	Soonderdas Spinning	1,470 xd

* For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,600
400	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	900
150	12,000	7,500	100pc.	Apollo Press Co.	5,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.	800
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	200
200	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,888	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
250	9,000	all	250p.	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 p.c	Fort Press Co.	3,900 xd
200	2,000	1,880	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1 0
200	1,000	all	70 p.	French Press Co	625
150	5,000	1,462	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	600
200	400	250	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	555
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
125	2,500	750	125 p.c	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000
400	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	90 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
1,000	50	all	4½ p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	40
2500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	26
.....	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	405
.....	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.			
.....	95	19¼	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70¼	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THERE is very little doing, and prices are quite unchanged. First holders are, however, not disposed to accept lower prices, and the dealers on their part are not willing to buy in quantities at current figures. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750	pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 ,, 39 yds.	8 lbs. at	Rs. 5 10 0
2,000	,,	,, Jaconets	40 ,, 20 ,,	2½ ,, at	,, 1 15 6
500	,,	,, Printers	26 ,, 30 ,,	4 ,, at	,, 2 15 6
150	,,	W. Lappets	40 ,, 10 ,,	at	,, 2 0 0

COTTON, &c.

Return's telegram of Thursday evening reports the Market at Liverpool as having on the day closed strong, with Surats firm, and sales of 18,000 bales, of which 4,000 are taken off on account of speculation and for export, and of which 6,000 are Surats. Imports at Liverpool are given at 11,000 bales, and the receipts at U. S. ports are about 10,000. American futures and Mid Uplands are quoted ⅛ cent higher, but we notice no improvement whatever at Liverpool. Fair Dholleras continues to fetch 5 5/16d. per lb, Comrawuttee 5 5/8d. Hinganghat at 6¾d. and Orleans 8 1/4d. The Market for Coffee is reported teadier with an improvement of 6d. per cwt. in M P Ceylon, but there is not much enquery. In the price of Cochin Cocoanut Oil we notice an improvement of 10s. per ton, being now quoted at £40. Other kinds of produce are quite unchanged. We again hear of shipments of specie to our port, which according to the public message amount to no less than £2 2,000. Bar Silver is quoted at 59 7/16d. Our latest telegram from Calcutta is dated the 19th instane, in which the market for Piece Goods is reported flat, and though there is no change in prices, the business is quite of a limited character Government securities have again slightly declined, Fours bring quoted at Rs 100, Fours and half at Rs 100¾, and Fives and half at Rs 105. 6 months' sight Bank Bills stand at 1s. 11¾d. Credits at 1s. 11⅞d., and Documents at 2s.

The Cotton Market here has been steady, and prices how little or no change. The following are our closing quotations :—

New	Comrawuttee	Rs. 183-184
,,	Akote	,, 185-186
,,	Broach M G	,, 192-195
,,	Hinganghaut	,, 207-209
,,	Dhollerah	,, 177-182
Old	Dhollera	,, 150-155
,,	Sawgimned	,, 170-174
,,	Vingoria	,, 155-157

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

150	candies	New Dholleran April	at Rs.	178
50	,,	,, Mowa	at ,,	182
75	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	183
50	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	182
75	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	181
50	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	182
50	,,	,, Wudwan	at ,,	174
50	,,	,, Khandeish	at ,,	165
50	,,	,, Broach M. G.	at ,,	193
75	,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	194
25	,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	194½
25	,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	195
100	,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	193½
100	,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	194
150	,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	192
100	,,	,, Nuggur	at ,,	172
50	,,	Old Dhollerah	at ,,	145-52

YARNS.

The following sale has taken place yesterday :—

6,000 lbs. Water No. 20's ..... at 10¼ ans. per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Gange	Boniton	Cardiff, Dec. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Flora	Cameron	Liverp ol.
	Antifar	Bahier	Havre via Tellicherry.
	Oorum (s)	Nacoda	Cutch and Coast.
	Kurrachee (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Lady Lycett, to Liverpool.
Ship Liverpool, to Liverpool.
Ship Celestial Empire, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 15 Nankin (s) ..... Macaabb ..... Rangoon, March 8.
,, Mecca (s) ..... Turner ..... Rangoon, March 11.
,, India (s) ..... Henderson ... False Point, March 14.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 14 Steamers Satara, Patna, and Java.
15 Steamers Carisbrooke, Duke of Sutherland, Benledi, United Service, and Pearl. Ship River Clyde, Barque (showed V. Q. B. H.)

MADRAS.

Mar. DEPARTURES.
17 Belus (F) ..... Bordeaux via Pondicherry.
Baghdad (s) ..... Rangoon & N. Ports.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 11.

Meredith, Lieutenant-Colonel, 45th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Rangoon.

MARCH 18.

Small, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 36th Foot, on leave, from Mecan Meer.

MARCH 19.

Chapman, Captain, 8th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Alexander, Colonel, Superintending Engineer Public Work Department, Bengal from furlough, from England.
Williams, Colonel, 32nd Regiment Madras Natives Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Grey, Lieut, 3rd Hussars, on medical certificate, from Mhow.
Coote, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Little, Colonel, 25th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Mhow.
Colquhoun, Captain, Brigade Major Bengal Presidency District, from furlough, from England.

MARCH 20.

Godin, Captain, 37th Foot, on leave, from Dugshai.
Heffernan, Surgeon Major, 2/19th Foot, on medical certificate, from Ahlahbad.
Godbald, Lieutenant, 2-12th Foot, on leave, from Ferozepore.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 20.

Broome, Lieutenant, Jacob's Rifles, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Col edge, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Augor (W. Malwa).
Haughton, Lieutenant, 72nd Regiment, to join, to Peshawur.
Hawkes, Sub-Lieutenant, 70th Regiment, to join, to Rawal Pindee.
Mayner, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Morar.
Colquhoun, Captain, Brigade Major, Bengal Presidency District, to rejoin, to Fort William.
Gorham, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kurrachee.
Smith, Lieutenant, Jacob's Rifles, on duty, to Jacobabad.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Mar. 26	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 20	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	,, 24	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 24	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	Apr. 13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company cave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	Revised Rate- per ½ oz. Annas Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

		P.M.			P.M.
Monday	Mar.	23	Monday	May	25
,,		30			5 P.M.
,,	April	6	Friday	May	29
,,		10	,,	June	5
,,		20	,,		12
,,		27	,,	,,	19
,,	May	4	,,	,,	26
,,		11	,,	July	3
,,		18	,,	,,	10

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformintions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

		A.M.			P.M.
Tuesday	Mar.	31	Monday	June	1
,,	April	7	,,	,,	15
,,	,,	21	,,	,,	29
Monday	,,	4	,,	July	13
,,	,,	18	,,	,,	27

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	April	4	Saturday	June 27
,,	May	2	,,	July 25
,,	,,	30		

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	April 23	Monday	March 23
,,	May 11	,,	April 20
Friday	June 5	,,	May 18
,,	July 3	Friday	June 12
,,	,,	,,	July 10

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

		P.M.			P.M.
Monday	April	13	Friday	June	5
,,	May	11	,,	July	3

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS,

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
IN AID ON
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
will be given by the Children of the Institution,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY SEVERAL AMATEURS,
ON THURSDAY, 26TH MARCH.
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
Commencing at 9 o'clock precisely.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
OPERA COMIQUE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
MONS. AND MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE,
Lyric Artistes from the
"OPERA COMIQUE" AND THEATRE "VARIETIES," PARIS,
will give the last but one of their fashionable performances
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MONS. BERGER DePLACE,
Full Programme will be published hereafter.

Musical Director ..... Sig. G. INZOLI.
who will perform several selected pieces during the evening.

Doors open at 8½; commence at 9¼ punctually.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Family Tickets (to admit Three)	,, 10	Gallery	,, 2
		Pit	,, Re. 1

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER and Co., Hummum Street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GOLDIE—March 19th, at Matheran, the wife of Mark Goldie, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACIVER—March 12th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of J. K MacIver, of a daughter.

WATTS—March 14th, at No. 7, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Watts, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GOODWYN—March 14th, at Roorkee, from the effects of a fall from a horse, A. G. Goodwyn, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.

MILLER—March 15th, at Madras, Lydia Annie, the beloved child of Capt. W. Miller, 77th Grenadiers, aged 4 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

REUTER'S telegrams for the Indian newspapers must, we fancy, be edited by the office boy at the Company's head office in Old Jewry, during the half hour allowed him for his midday meal. Nobody else could have telegraphed to India that Mr. Henry Prinsep had retired from the Council of India, and "would be succeeded by "the Marquis of Salisbury;" and nobody else could have sent the careless and unintelligent summary of the Queen's speech which we publish this morning. The office boy does not even condescend to inform us whether the Queen opened Parliament herself or by commission; perhaps he was so busy with his dinner at the moment that he forgot to put this down. Then he jumbles up tenses and persons throughout the different paragraphs of the speech in the most delightfully distracting way. We should have thought that Reuter might have given us the text of Her Majesty's speech in full, as these discourses do not usually admit of being summarized, especially by people who know nothing about public affairs. But the Baron evidently thinks that anything will do for India. We may be thankful that we have got the actual words of Her Majesty's remarks about the famine in Bengal, for the references to measures of home legislation are too general and confused for us to make anything out of them. It appears certain, from the language put into the mouth of Her Majesty, that the new Government has no intention of giving serious consideration to the generous suggestion recently thrown out by Mr. Disraeli, that the English surplus for the year might be used to buy rice for the starving population of Northern Behar. The fact is, the surplus will not be quite so large as Mr. Gladstone anticipated; and to subsidize the Indian Government with English money, even in the case of a famine, would be a course full of mischief, for in any future emergency this country, fortified by such a precedent, would assuredly look to England for help instead of relying on her own resources. A Government must have the courage to be just before it is generous; and, though the splendid gift Mr. Disraeli talked of making to India would have won for the new Ministry great popularity in this country, such a disposition of the surplus would not have been fair to English taxpayers.

The only help which India can justly demand from the English Government is the liberty to raise in England as much capital as she may require to supply her present needs; and Lord Salisbury has lost no time in bringing forward a Bill to enable the Indian Government to borrow more money in England. So great is the reticence, and, possibly, the justifiable reticence, of the Government of India on financial matters, that it is impossible for us even to guess what will be the amount of the new loan. The only official estimate yet before the public of the expenditure likely to be caused by the famine is Lord Northbrook's own calculation that the grain purchased by the State will cost three millions. The cost of transport will probably bring the amount up to five millions; and then, in addition, there is the expenditure on public works, which, according to the *Friend of India*, will come to as much more. But we presume that a considerable proportion of the money spent on grain will really be recovered from the labourers employed on the public works; so that we are counting the wages of these men twice over if we reckon, first, the cost of the grain, and then what the State must pay them for their work. The direct expenditure will, however, at the lowest estimate, probably amount to eight millions and there is, besides, the indirect loss to the State in land and opium revenue. If it be assumed that the Cash Balances can supply at least three millions of the sum required, and that some means will be found of reducing ordinary expenditure so as to compensate for the loss in revenue, which will chiefly come into the Budget for 1874-75, not into that for the current year, we fear that the Secretary of State will still be obliged to raise a loan of five millions; and, as somebody must pay the interest on this money, Indian taxpayers must not be surprised if the Government of India finds it necessary to re-impose the Income-Tax which was so prematurely and recklessly abolished last year.

THE home papers are full of election proceedings, and in reading the majority of the speeches, seeing them besprinkled by the familiar "hear, hears" and "interruptions," and broken in upon by the ever watchful voter with some portentous question or other which the candidate must answer, one feels once more in England among all the turmoil, and thought, and fun, which make English political life such a contrast with the sapless thing called political life in India. Here we have to pay men to think and act our political life for us, no matter how incapable they may be of performing the task; *there* each voter is a thinking unit, playing his part in the election of men whom he believes to be fit for holding a responsible position in the government of the British Empire. We dare say that when the news reached India about the formation of a new Ministry, and Disraeli going down to the country to ask the Aylesbury farmers and the country at large to give him their support once more, many an Anglo-Indian felt temporarily agitated, and wished he could share the old excitement of a general election. Men in India are apt to become sodden as to things political after they have been absent from the old country for a space of time; but if there is one expression that brings up before them, in hard, familiar outlines, England and her throbbing political life, it is "general election!" For the time India is forgotten, and they revel in the illusion of being bowed to for their vote and refusing it, if it so pleaseth them, with the air of Sir Charles Grandison—of listening to candidates—of "heckling" them, as they say in Scotland, meaning thereby the process of asking the would-be Commoner a number of difficult questions which you will really be delighted to find him unable to answer, as it thereby enables you to turn round to your fellow electors with a disgusted air, as much as to say, "I told you so—he cannot hide his want of qualifications from me"—of going to the ballot-box, and dropping in the vote with the full conviction that thereby the last pin has been put in which was needed to keep the British Constitution firm in its old place—all that and more they may dream of until they are brought back sharply to the sense of Indian existence by a peon, or the news of an appointment made suddenly, without the qualifications of the blessed appointed one having ever been before the public, excepting that part of it which is represented by an ancient member of Council.

Possibly, however, the remembrance of the keen political life of England serves only to call up from the "vasty deep" a host of recollections that can serve no purpose but to make the European sojourner in India discontented with his lot. And it must not be forgotten that after all the British elector is not a paragon of wisdom—that sometimes his views as to what should be done to preserve the cohesion of the "eternal unities" of the constitution are less valuable than the decision of a member of a local Indian Government upon a question of Indian policy. In fact, many of the British electors have shown themselves to be so constituted that candidates for their favours have thought it necessary to speak to them not from the depths but from the surface of things—to assume what is called *ad captandum* oratory—something which tickle the ear of the British elector without troubling his understanding too much. Thus it is common to hear a gentleman who cannot be said to have known what manual work is telling an audience composed of working men that he is proud to have been a working man himself that labour is the primal motor power which keeps society together; that man, and especially a working man, is the "noblest work of God." When a candidate has had experience in certain parts of the world he not unfrequently introduces allusions to his adventures which delight his audience while they cannot contradict him. Thus Indian officers who stand for home constituencies are pretty sure to allude to Bengal tigers, ryots, cobras, distinguished civilians, or something else which is generally associated with India. And this sort of thing "takes" with the electors, who feel themselves complimented from a variety of directions. Had Professor Fawcett been able to talk of jungles, malaria, "burning soil," burning skies, murdered tigers, he might perchance have charmed to better purpose than he did the Brigton electors who did not care for his sharp, incisive criticisms upon corrupt Indian institutions. To your sporting British elector, it must be confessed that on the Brighton platform the odds upon the chance of success of a candidate of the brusque military order and that of Professor Fawcett would be against the thoughtful man with the spectacles. Casting our eyes over the home papers, we alight upon a rattling electioneering speech, by an old Indian officer, which must have pleased his audience. Captain Cockburn, of a Highland regiment, well known in India, but better known still from his connection with the Civil Service Co-operative Society in London, came down upon the Radnor Boroughs to contest the representation with the Marquis of Hartington. Nothing could be more frank than his addresses to the electors. He alludes to himself as a "thorough-bred Welsh pony" and to his antagonist as a "thorough bred racehorse." He reads extracts from the 17th Chapter of the 1st Book of Samuel in order to show how he was like David and the Marquis like Goliath. The parallel, he explained, had struck him when he opened his bible on the previous Sunday, and he disclaimed any intention of being profane. His parody on the 17th Chapter of the 1st Book of Samuel was "provocative of frequent bursts of applause," and the audience "was convulsed with laughter during the whole of the reading." We tremble to think what the *Bombay Guardian* would say to Captain Cockburn if circumstances ever made him a candidate for the representation of Bombay. He spoke of course of his tigers, introducing the subject in this way—he had fought much tougher fights than that before him with the tigers in India. Captain Cockburn seemed to enchant the audience with his joviality and good nature. The only interruptions of importance to his speech were of a description which are inseparable from a general election, and which must be remembered with a certain fond regret by the Anglo-Indian. A gentleman, a strong opponent of the Captain's, entered the room and listened to the speech perfectly courageously; and shortly afterwards somebody screwed out the gas and the thorough-bred Welsh pony was left pawing the air. When light dawned again, the Captain proceeded on his way with unabated equanimity, and his racy electioneering speech was greeted by three hearty cheers. For all this, Captain Cockburn had to succumb to the "thoroughbred English racer."

Such proceedings as those which took place during Captain Cockburn's candidature have been alluded to by us simply to recal the bustle of home political life. There are plenty of characteristic meetings which we could allude to with the same object, but Captain Cockburn's is as good as any for our purpose. There we have popular good humour fed by jovial, reckless frankness, conveyed in a style redolent of horses and daring sport, which is always the delight of John Bull when he is resolved to elect somebody to represent him. Whether Captain Cockburn's speech is profound politically we do not care to inquire; we have served our purpose if we have brought back to memory scenes which all must remember with keen satisfaction. In India the vast sea of political life is nearly stagnant except to a few happy individuals, who, however, occupy more the position of Cabinet Ministers than of before the electors or successful parliamentary candidates. One great purpose served by a general elections is to bring home to the intelligence of the multitude a forcible idea of the concrete, real, animated form of government they create and yet live under. And it is worth while inquiring whether it would not be well for India if a member of Parliament could be sent home from each of the Presidency cities. The British Government would then appear in a closer connection to the people of India than it does at present.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE mentioned a day or two ago that an officer of the Native Army at Poona had been put under arrest and would probably be tried by court-martial, on a charge of not being able to explain a deficiency in the mess accounts of his regiment. We are now sorry to learn that a similar charge has been preferred against another officer at the same station. Lieutenant Saarland, 9th Brigade, R. A., has been placed under arrest because the mess fund of the Brigade at Kirkee, of which he had charge

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

In your notice of the last popular concert, you omitted to notice that Sir Philip Wodehouse cordially acknowledged the splendid gift which Sir Albert Sassoon has made to the city. Perhaps this was because it was so difficult to hear His Excellency. I think it was high time for some high official acknowledgment to be made of Sir Albert's gift, and I am sure he will now be gratified to hear that the Town Hall organ is not being looked askance at either by the head of the Government or the citizens. The instrumentis a noble one, as everyone who has played upon it has testified. The piano, presented by Mr. Byramjee N. Servai, is also a valuable gift to the city, but as it has been recently spoiled and has not been properly repaired since, I must recommend that it be taken away. The sounding-board is cracked most unmistakably, and though it might, because of that peculiarity, be appropriate enough to accompany "The Minstrel Boy" and pieces of that serio-comic description, yet it is too much to expect an ordinary audience to believe that the dead kettledrum sounds which it emits when heavily played upon improve "He shall break them," and airs of a superior kind generally. Take away the piano! It will be a fine instrument when it is filled with new works.

"Music, heavenly maid," has been hanging down her head in Bombay for some time past, but I am glad to hear that her prospects are now such as may induce her to smile again. A number of young men in Bombay are endeavouring to set a glee club agoing. If they succeed, everybody will be delighted. The days of the old Philharmonic will be revived again, and the ears of our jaded society soothed with sweet sounds. At present there is a great deal of individual talent in the city, both vocal and instrumental, and the preliminary obstructions to starting the proposed society ought to be easily surmounted. Then we may have choruses, and be able, at our popular concerts, to fill in with choral music spaces which at present, it would appear, we must fill up occasionally with comic singers. At the last concert a gentleman sang one of the tenor solos from the "Messiah." Sacred music is seldom heard now in the city excepting in our churches, although, after all, "music" is not a safe term to apply to what we hear in some of our principal places of worship. Now, if this glee club were in existence we could have not only sacred solos, but some of the so grand choruses from oratorios which thrill the soul with their lofty grandeur. And in Sir Albert Sassoon's organ, what a splendid support there is to a chorus!

"Alpine Ice" has a pleasant-sounding name It takes you away in fancy to "Excelsior," and the devoted youth who was determined to scale an iceberg notwithstanding the warnings of one or two decent, plain-minded people, who said "go home, and don't be a fool." However, it is as a rule much more pleasant for the iceberg to come to Bombay than for Bombay to go to the iceberg, and in this way the Alpine Ice Company ought to thrive. Your account of the discovery in your office of the ice-block, a glittering mass, sparkling at its angles, full of dead light on the squares, has made me and a number of others rather anxious to get ice from the new company, because recently the ice I have been receiving has spoiled my claret and hidden its immortal roseate hue with pieces of dirt and decomposed wood. Let me have something the chamoix have leaped over in airy derision of the British tourists who went forth to see them; a piece of crystallised moisture snatched from the regions of solitude and eternal whiteness; a lump of materialised light; a part of the diamond chain that binds round the Alps like a silver coronet; and let me have it cheap, as the new company have promised to give it. Ice is a rare alleviator of the sufferings of Europeans in India, and it is a pity that the price laid upon it causes it to be a luxury which many a decent toiling European cannot afford to buy. I have always looked upon ice as a dear item. It is cheap enough, perhaps, for those who are well to do, but there are many to whom a slight reduction in the present rates would be a boon. Let, then, the Alpine Ice Company see to this. Let them grad a ly lower their scale of prices, still giving us blocks that are clear as crystal, and they will make their own fortunes and pull down blessings upon their "frosty pows." N. B.—"Frosty pow," you will observe, is an appropriate sort of heading for a member of the Alpine Ice Company to have. I also hope that, at the very least, the director will have snowy locks. I have a number of other cool suggestions, but must keep them, as the weather is getting so warm, and they will save ice.

When a harmless, peaceable, and innocent citizen is indulging in a contemplative saunter in the refreshing breeze of evening, gazing in abstraction at the quiet starlit sky, feeling contented with himself and his cigar, and generally well disposed towards the world at large, it is an unpleasant interruption to his calm reverie to feel his shins coming into sharp contact with a tremendous stone carefully deposited right in the middle of his path-way and to be abruptly recalled to sublunary affairs by being hurled to earth, head first, with a vivid perception of a few more stars than were even planted in the vaulted dome of heaven. Such an incident is calculated slightly to disturb his tranquillity, but if he is a philosopher he no doubt quickly regains his serenity, wipes his nose, tips a responsive wink to the twinkling stars, smiles at the little disaster, and proceeds on his way—not, however, rejoicing—for before he can attain that delectable frame of mind or proceed half a dozen paces he stumbles against a similar impediment and again ignominiously bites the dust, hat in one direction, cigar and walking stick in another, and himself in a third. His equanimity is now somewhat ruffled, but he rises simultaneously to the occasion and to his legs, collects his scattered senses and possessions, resolves to be more careful in future, and—goes bang over another stone. Now philosophy is a very fine thing indeed, and enables us to support with tolerable fortitude and resignation the tribulations of our friends, and when they are in misfortune, to submit with a becoming amount of decency to the decrees of Providence. But philosophers, if you hurt their shins, have sometimes an unpleasant habit of using bad language, and, I freely confess, under the trying circumstances above depicted, may have been betrayed into a few expressions of questionable propriety. Yes, sir, here was I walking in a public thoroughfare in Bombay literally heaped about with huge blocks of loose stone to an extent sufficient to jeopardise the limbs, if not the lives, of persons who might come unawares upon them. That I escaped with my life I only owe to a fortunate combination of circumstances. Walk straight past Watson's Hotel in the direction of either Apollo Bunder or the Bandstand and you will come upon the spot which I have indicated. The road here is still rough and uneven in consequence of the recently laid tramway, and the Municipality, with that thoughtful consideration which usually characterises them, anticipating no doubt that foot passengers or an occasional horseman would gladly escape from the carriage road and avail himself of the side walk, seem to have adopted this mode of affording the public a little pleasant variety. Perhaps it would be too much to expect the Municipality to remove all the large stones which one runs against at street corners and other unexpected places, but when things come to the state which I have described I think it is about time to ask them to draw it "a little mild." However, there is a bright side to everything, and I am cheered by a secret hope that some incautious member of the Corporation may chance to stray amongst these stones and generally damage himself. The thought is perfectly free from malice, for though the spot is certainly dangerous (and as when people fall on large stones they are apt to split their skulls) still I am sustained by the consoling reflection that nature has provided a large number of the Justices with an effectual protection against any very serious damage of this kind.

Apropos of the beauties of native composition, here are a few more productions which do not even need the air of Hindoo orthography to render them literary curiosities. The first is a letter from a mofussil schoolmaster in the Bombay Presidency officially reporting to the Collector of the district the fact that a window in the school house has been blown down by a gust of wind. As far as I know it has never before appeared in the glory of print:—

"Sir,—Yesterday I regrets much to say a very severe consternation and conflagration of the elements took place. At first an aperture by which the atmospheric element is let in and the miasmatic element is excluded was violently shaken and severely agitated. Then by the prolongation of the conflagration of the elements the hinges of the aforesaid aperture was rudely dislocated, and then I regrets again to say was entirely disorganized and was destructably dissolved into thousands of piecements.

Bapoojee Trimbuckjee.

The next is a poetical application for employment, which comes from the Benighted Presidency, and which for an uneducated Heathen is not a bad—

"Go humble lines and plead my defence
Arm your request with my obed ence
Gain an acceptance, joy will abound
To find my writing with your liking crowned.
My Master unto me has shewn his skail
Here is the product of my hand and quill
All my benefactors who wish to see
Here is the piece of writing thus performed by me.

A. Sadapathy Naicker."

Calcutta claims to be the birth-place of the author of the beautiful piece of composition which next follows. It appeared several years ago in a London periodical:—

Honored Sir,—With much obedient solicitude and despondent affliction I come before your grace's footstool to inform you that I am wanting a situation, and my families starving for want of breads. Knowing your honors universal maleovolence my only trust is in your bereaving me with the favour of your benignant speculation and a second writership in your office on Rs. 20 a month. If I will retain this, nothing shall be wanting to perform my duties and give you supplementary satisfaction. You are the father of my orphans and the protector of their parents, who for the want of a few pice cannot provide the smallest banquet for their little ones. I have got many certificates given to me by other gentlemans who I have served and if I may wait on your honour I will depose them at your feet for perusal. They will give you every malformation about my posthumous works and if your honor shall give me something or get some other gentlemans to furnish me with a benefaction the prayers of me and my orphans shall ascend to the Almighty to call down maledictious and heavy rains of wealth and health upon your respectable head.

Ramchunder Buttorchund.

Here is a poem from "a pupil to his master," who is a well known educational official in the Presidency:—

"AN ODE FIT FOR YOUR HONOUR.

Star of the West, now fare thee well;
But stay, oh stay, a short way stay;
For thy milky rays please our eys the most;
Oh let us gaze once more over thy smiling face;
Oh thou thou fear'st us bereft of thy light,
In gloomy darkness to lead a lazy life
Without a beam of hope to pursue our ends;
Oh 'tis very true thy rescalls shall impart
Their misty beams to enlighten this gloomy path.
But say, a general lost, his soldiers observe their rank!
Or if they do, no longer they fight under one command.
Thou our sole light, our only beam of hope,
But when bereft of thee, what hope remains;
Not so much for thy passing swift we mourn
[turn,
For 'tis Nature's law, and thou in thy orbit must
'Tis Nature's call and to Nature must obey:
[fall;
Nor do we wish some hindrance in thy way may
But being thus untimely eclipsed we complain
(1st four lines repeated.)"

The same gentleman also received the following genuine tribute:—

"Respected Sir,—Allow me, dear Sir, to pay the last tribute of praise which your noble character demands at the present occasion. You had been to me a master and father—for in your presence I felt no less reverence for yourself than due to a father. Then as such can I feel no pain? But Sir, how your loss will be compensated?

Sir, let me remind you, you are now entering the world at large.

May your career end in honour and happiness.

Let me remain for ever, respected sir,
Your most obedt. humble and faithful pupil,

Farewell!"

I have in my possession a multitude of such scraps, many of them "articles" from native newspapers. Some of these, when they grasp a lofty theme, are simply sublime; but I think the specimens I have given are sufficient to afford your readers an idea of native genius in its loftier flights.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—Can you or any of your military friends inform a poor soldier, through the channel of your daily issue, why the new scale of pay lately introduced is to take effect *only* from the 1st February 1874 instead of from the 1st October 1873,—the latter date is the one when issued to the *Home* regiments,—the why and the wherefore for making such a distinction? Surely this is not one of Mr. Cardwell's last, prior to burying himself in oblivion from the very many growls that emanate from the POOR SOLDIER.

Mhow, 13th March.

VINDICATION OF OFFICIAL CHARACTER BY PUBLIC OFFICERS IN LAW COURTS.

The following extract from a letter from the Government of India, Home Department, has been forwarded for the information and guidance of the several departments of the Secretariat and the heads of offices:—

"His Excellency in Council desires that it may be understood to be a standing order that all officers must obtain the authorization of the Government to which they are immediately subordinate before having recourse to the courts for vindication of their public acts or their character as public functionaries, from defamatory attacks. This order does not affect an officer's right to defend his private dealings or behaviour in any way that may to him seem fit, but his official reputation is in charge of the Government which he serves. And it is for the Government, which will bear the cost of all such proceedings taken under proper sanction, to decide in each case whether the proceedings are necessary and expedient."

(Signed) E. JAMES,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Ocrus, 162 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and one hundred and forty-two deck passengers.

The barque Gang, 536 tons, Captain E. Boniton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (December 8th), with a cargo of 736 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain C. D. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Smith and three servants, Lieutenant Broome and three servants, Khan Bahadoor Moorad Khan and servant, Mr. Molloy, Captain Gorham and servant, and thirty-four deck passengers.

The s.s. John Tennant, 1,460 tons, Captain R. de Steiger, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from London (February 12 h), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Canal, brought the following passengers:—Colonel & Mrs. Coote, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Laing and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Wagge, Mr. Chetwynd, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Arnold, and Mr. Little. She brought the following cargo:—400 crates oil. 8 cases paper, and 16,571 rails. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanstive, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicacy of flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions, vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay was held yesterday in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in room of Captain Henry, resigned. There was a good attendance, the number of native Justices preponderating. On the motion of Major Baker, Mr. J. A Forbes was called to the chair, which he took amidst the applause of some of the Justices.

The Chairman said that the business which called them together was to elect a member of the Corporation in place of Captain Henry, who has gone to England; and he would read clause 9 of the Act which says—"In case of death, resignation, or disqualification as aforesaid of any member, of the said Corporation, his successor shall be forthwith nominated or elected in like manner as the member so dead, resigned, or disqualified, had been originally nominated or elected and such successor shall remain a member of the said Corporation for the residue only of the term for which the member so dead, resigned, or disqualified was originally appointed."

Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee proposed, and Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote seconded, that Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass be elected a member of the Corporation in room of Captain Henry.

Mr. Martin Wood asked the Chairman to make it plain to those present that any one out of the town who was a qualified rate-payer, and not necessarily a Justice of the Peace, might be elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Nanabhoy—Mr. Bhugwandas is a rate payer.

Mr. Raghunath—Either a rate payer or a Fellow of the University might be elected.

Chairman—Is there any other proposal?

Mr. James Taylor, Sheriff of Bombay, proposed that Mr. Maclean be elected. He was a gentleman who had done very excellent service to the old Municipality, who had always taken great interest in municipal affairs, and who had given good advice to the Corporation on important occasions. As the gentleman who retired was a European, Mr. Taylor did not think they could make a better selection than Mr. Maclean

Mr. Francis Mathew seconded the proposition.

Mr. Wood thought it was clearly understood that persons who were ratepayers were eligible as members of the Corporation, and that the Justices were not bound to elect one out of their own body. On an occasion like this it was desirable that there should be as free a choice as could be; and he thought that the opportunity to elect freely from the town should be taken advantage of. He knew there were gentlemen who ought to be on the Corporation but were not there. There was, for instance, Captain John Dixon. Why had he not been put on the Justices' list? Mr. Wood did not understand why his name had been omitted by the Government officials. He had no objection to offer to either of the propositions made; but he thought it would be well in future to bear this point in mind.

Mr. N. Spencer said his impression was that the Justices should elect one who is a member of their own body, and not an outsider.

The Chairman said their business was simply to elect a member; and as both the gentlemen proposed were Justices of the Peace, he did not think they need discuss the question. He thought they had better proceed; and in the first instance, proceeded to elect by a show of hands.

Votes were then taken for the two propositions; and the result was that Mr. Taylor's proposition was lost and Mr. Nanabhoy's carried by a majority. The meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

Excerpts from the minutes of a meeting of the Council, held on 10th instant, Present.—Charles Currey, Esq., Chairman, the Hon. Narayen Vasudeojee, Major Baker, R.E., Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rughoonath Narayan Khote, Mr. Lumsdaine, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, and Lieutenant Colonel Trevor, R.E.

Mr. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner, and the Executive Engineer were also present.

Read applications from Roopbhai, widow of Byramjee Cowasjee Tokal, and Framjee Dhunjeebhoy, submitting their claims for compensation for loss of property alleged to have been destroyed during the late riots.

Read also letter from the solicitors to the Corporation advising that the Municipality are not responsible for damage done to property during the recent disturbances.

Resolved—That the Town Council are unable to acknowledge the liability of the Corporation to render compensation on account of damage sustained in the late Bombay disturbances.

Resolved—That a meeting of the Corporation for the election of a Chairman, in succession to Captain Henry, resigned, be convened for 4 P.M., Saturday, 21st instant.

The Municipal Commissioner applied for leave of absence for six months, and explained that although under the Government rules he would be entitled to three months, privilege leave, that leave could not under the circumstances be granted to him as Municipal Commissioner.

Resolved—That leave of absence be granted to the Municipal Commissioner for six months from such date in March or April as he may avail himself of it; and that the Town Council will be prepared to recommend the Corporation to vote any allowance to him, in excess of his furlough pay from Government, which Government may be willing to authorise.

The revised Resolutions before the Council, dated 10th February 1874, on the alterations of the fiscal system of Bombay, were further considered, and it was resolved the revised resolutions suggested by the Chairman be printed and circulated for the consideration of the Council:—

Revised Resolutions.

I. That in the opinion of the Town Council, the Bombay Municipal Act should be modified so as to permit of an alteration in the existing fiscal system.

II. That the principle—which has never hitherto been really carried out—of providing for Police and Lighting by special taxes, should now be formally abandoned, and that the cost of Police and of Lighting should be borne by the general Municipal Fund.

III. That Municipal taxation proper should be arranged under four main heads, with a view of equalizing its incidence as fairly as possible:—

A.—A single consolidated rate on real property leviable from the owners.

B.—Duties on the consumption of certain articles within the town and island of Bombay, being indirect taxes upon all consumers in the city.

C.—License tax, estimated to yield about 2½ lakhs, arranged with the object that the wealthier classes, not being owners of real property, shall contribute their share to the Municipal Revenue.

D.—Tax on conveyances and tax on Fire Assurance Companies.

IV. That in the opinion of the Town Council it may eventually be advisable to consolidate payments for service rendered (Hallalcore Cess and Water-rate) with the general rate on real property; but that, seeing that at present Hallalcore and Water service is performed for little more than half the real property which pays House-rate, this step would now be premature. But that Hallalcore cess and Water-rate—which are now commonly paid by owners—should for the future be assessed on owners instead of on occupiers, legal power being given to the owner to add the amount of these rates to his rent when the occupier now pays them under a lease.

V. That the consolidated rate on real property should be fixed by law at not more than 9 per cent., nor less than 6 per cent. on the nett annual valuation.

VI. These measures would give the following income, the consolidated rate on real property being imposed on the minimum scale:—

	Rs.		
Consolidated rate at 6 per cent.	7,20,000		
Wheel Taxes as in 1874	2,52,000		
Liquor Licenses	1,46,000		
Tobacco Tax	1,46,000		
Insurance Companies	11,000		
License Tax	2,30,000		
Town Duties, as levied in 1874 with the addition expected from the readjustment of the spirit duties	6,18,000		
Tot l Taxations proper *Service rendered.*		21,45,000	
Water Rate as in 1874	3,14,000		
Hallalcore Cess	1,98,000		5,12,000
Returns from property and miscellaneous	3, 8 000		
Police contribution from Government	90,000		4,18,000
		Rs	30,75,000

The total Annual Income of the Corporation would thus be about the same as the Estimated Income (Rs. 30,74,000) in the Budget of 1874, and funds derived as follows would suffice for interest and Sinking Fund at 6 per cent. on a loan of 45 lakhs from Government for Improvements:—

Surplus on Budget of 1874	Rs	20,000
Saving on consolidation of debt		1,25,000
Do. of Tulsee loan		30,000
Saving in Collection and Administration which the Municipal Commissioner thinks may be effected		1,00,000
		2,75,000

Should Government decline to contribute to the Police, or to consolidate the existing debt, an increase above the minimum of the consolidated rate, or of such of the Town Duties as are below the maximum scale, would have to be considered, or further savings effected, or water supply, drainage, and other public works could not be undertaken.

VII.—That the mode of collection of rates on real property, including Water-rate and Hallalcore cess, should be altered, that a single bill including all the rates on all his properties should be presented half-yearly to each owner, and that he should be given a certain period within which to pay the amount into the Municipal Treasury, failing which, process should issue against him.

VIII.—That in the opinion of the Town Council, the effect of these measures will be beneficial in the following respects:—

(a).—That burdens on real property will be sensibly lightened.

(b).—Taxation will be more equitably adjusted.

(c).—The mode of collection will be simplified, and people will no longer be harassed by a multiplicity of demands.

(d).—Economy of collection and administration will result.

C. Currey,
Chairman, Town Council.

Resolved.—That while in the opinion of the Council an alteration of the Bombay Municipal Act, to the general effect laid down by the resolutions would be advantageous, it would nevertheless be preferable to give a subject of so much local importance further and more mature consideration, and to defer coming to a final decision as to the alterations in the Act to be recommended for the approval of the Corporation and of Government, until the return of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, who is about to proceed on leave to England for some months, and whose presence, as the alterations are based on his proposals would be desirable when the question is before the Corporation and Government.

That the Council approve of the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner (contained in pp. 9 and 10 of Mr. Pedder's Blue-book of June 1873) to apply to the Government of India for a consolidation and readjustment of the existing debt due by the Corporation to Government, on terms more favourable to the Corporation, and similar to those on which a large loan for drainage and water supply have been granted by Government to the Calcutta Municipality. As it is probable the Corporation will shortly have to solicit a further loan from Government for improvements in drainage, water-supply, &c., the Council think that opportunity may be taken for bringing the question of consolidation and re-adjustment of the existing debt before the Government of India.

That the Council trust an arrange ment will be acceded to by Government, under which Government will contribute an equitable proportion of the cost of the police.

At the regular meeting of the Town Council held on the 17th instant there were present—Charles Currey, Esq., Chairman, Hon. Narayen Vasudeojee, Major W. A. Baker, R.E., Mr. T. Blaney, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. J. Lumsdaine, Mr. Rughoonath Narayan Khote, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik and Lieut.-Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.

The Municipal Commissioner was also present.

The Municipal Commissioner explained the circumstances connected with the applications from the Assessor and the Collector to be allowed ramooses for attendance on their inspectors and receivers, and it was

Resolved—That the matter be left to be disposed of by the Municipal Commissioner, who should report the effect and apply for any re-adjustment of the Budget grant which may be necessary.

Resolved—That the payment of Rs. 180, moonshee allowance, to Mr. Police Inspector O'Connor for passing the higher standard of Hindustani be approved, the Municipal Commissioner having offered to pay the amount from his grant for "Discretional Contingencies."

Considered application for Messrs. Wallace and Co. for an extension of the six months within which drawback of Town Duty can be claimed in respect of teak timber.

Resolved—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to bring this matter forward when the revision of the Municipal Act is under consideration.

Read the following memo by the Municipal Commissioner regarding the supply of water to the dhobie lines at Dhobie Talao and the future maintenance and management of the lines:—

To the Secretary, Town Council.

With reference to the Council's Resolution of 23rd December 1873, I beg to forward some further correspondence for the information of the Council.

A file which contains some former correspondence on the subject of the dhobie lines on the Esplanade is also forwarded.

The facts appears to be as follows:—

From time immemorial, the city dhobies have worked and dried clothes on the part of the Esplanade where the dhobie lines now stand. I don't exactly know when, but many years ago, Government built lines for the dhobies and charged them rent for the use of the lines. On the formation of the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, Government handed these lines over to the Committee. Originally the dhobies were supplied with water from the tank or wells near the lines, but after the introduction of the Vehar supply they were given Vehar water, at first free, but on Mr. Crawford pointing out that the rent they were paying left a handsome profit to the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, Rs. 100 a month, which is equivalent to about 1½ h anna a rupee of the full rate, we paid to the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee to the Municipality, the price of the water to the dhobies being included in their monthly rent of Rs. 3 per laundry.

The present site of the dhobie lines will be absorbed by the new G. I. P. station, and it became necessary to arrange for a new site. It is hardly necessary to say that to appropriate the present site without providing a new one would cause intolerable inconvenience to the people of the city.

The Esplanade Fee Fund Committee at first proposed themselves to erect new lines close to Fort George on the west. I pointed out that this site is objectionable because there was no drying ground, and suggested a site on the part of the Mody Bay reclamation near Carnac Bridge. This land is the property of Government, leased for ten years to the Port Trust. The Esplanade Fee Fund Committee appear then to have suggested to the Port Trust that they should build, as a speculation, on the Moody Bay site. The Port Trust entertained this suggestion, and the question then arose what price the Municipality would charge for Vehar water at the new site. The Port Trust has now suggested that the Municipality should undertake the construction of the new lines. I would just remark, with reference to the question, who should provide lines that—

1st—Government; the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee are evidently not bound to construct new lines. The existing lines are the property of Government, and if they choose to pull them down, they have an absolute right to do so. But the question is different as regards the site. It appears that the people of the city have had an immemorial right, or custom, to have their clothes washed on the Esplanade, and if Government deprives them of this right, it would be only fair that Government should grant a fresh site. The right existed before the lines were built; they were built for the public convenience, but on their removal the original right to a site for washing is not impaired.

The Port Trust is in no way bound to provide a site or lines or anything else. If they do so, they do so as a speculation; and I would add, that if the Port Trust had the monopoly of a place for washing they might charge the dhobies rents, which would raise the cost of washing very considerably, and injure the public generally.

It would not at all do for Government merely to hand over a site on Mody Bay or any where else to the dhobies, and till then to erect lines. The result would be a shabby and unwholesome collection of huts.

There remains the Municipality, and I think, that the provision of proper washing places is a very legitimate part of the duties of the Corporation. I also think that if Government grants a site, the construction of lines should be by the Municipality.

Among these papers is a careful estimate by Mr. Ormiston.

There are 294 laundries; the rent charged is Rs. 3 or 3-4 a month for each, and the total income is about Rs. 10,890.

Mr. Ormiston estimates that each laundry would cost Rs. 100, or say Rs. 30,000 for the whole.

He takes repairs and attendance at about Rs. 5-6 per annum per laundry, or say Rs. 1,800 per annum. This would leave, supposing the site to be granted free and omitting the price of water, a return of Rs. 9,000 per annum on an outlay of Rs. 30,000.

But the annual charge for water, at 2 annas per 1,000 gallons, would be over Rs. 12,000 per annum, so that, if we debit the lines with the full charge for water, they would pay a good deal less than nothing.

I conceive, however, that as the construction of dhobies' lines is for the benefit of the whole city, and the Vehar water is our own, we should be quite right in charging nothing for it, just on the same principle as we do not debit the Victoria Gardens or road watering with the price of the water used.

I should recommend, therefore, the Municipality to respectfully inform Government that if Government for railway works purposes deprives the city of its old washing ground, a new site should be granted in exchange; and that if this is done the Municipality will undertake to construct lines.

Care should be taken that the site granted includes sufficient space for drying clothes.

(Signed) W. G. Pedder,
Municipal Commissioner.

Resolved—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to apply to Government for a new site in exchange for the dhobie lines taken up for the G. I. P. Railway, and that if the site with sufficient space for drying be granted, the Council will recommend the Corporation to construct lines.

The Municipal Commissioner presented a statement showing the ground scored off from building certificates for street improvement since Act III. of 1872 came into force and sanction was given to the same under the terms of section 163 of the Act.

Sanction was also given in accordance with section 157, to the purchase of some small plots of ground taken up for road improvement in Islampoora Street, Camateepoora First Street, &c.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 14th March 1874.

Open 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,31,709	1	0
Merchandize	4,69,279	0	0
Electric Telegraph	699	0	0
Musical Trains, &c.	503	0	0
Total Rs.	6,02,287	1	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¾ miles. Total Rs.	5,04,991	3	9
Increase Rs.	97,295	13	10

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, MAZAGON.

Dr. Blaney, Acting Coroner for the City of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, concerning the death of Mr. William Weir, a European, aged about thirty-four years. Deceased was an engineer attached to the Berar Cotton Press Company at Khangaum, and arrived in Bombay from that place on or about the 17th inst., for the purpose of seeing off a Mr. D. R. Craig, also an engineer, to Dhollera. About half-past 6 A.M. yesterday, Mr. Craig went to deceased's cot on which he was lying, and shook him to awake him. He found that he was dead, and reported the matter to the butler of the hotel. Deceased seemed to have enquired of Mr. Craig while at Khangaum which was the easiest way to take away life, whether by laudanum or prussic acid. His friend told him that he knew nothing about such a matter. The wife of the deceased left for England about a fortnight ago, and since then he appeared to be low-spirited and wild.

The following evidence was adduced at the inquest:—

Mr. David Randall Craig said—I am an engineer, recently employed with William Weir at Khangaum. I am at present living at the Royal Hotel. The deceased was an engineer, 34 years of age. He was employed at Khangaum at the Berar Cotton Press Company. He left that place on the 15th instant to come to Bombay, for the purpose of seeing me off to Dhollera. We arrived in Bombay on the 17th instant, about noon, and took up our lodgings at this hotel. During our stay in Bombay deceased was quite well when we came here. Since the 17th deceased and I were engaged heavily in drink: brandy was the principal drink, but occasionally claret. The deceased partook breakfast with me yesterday morning about 9 o'clock. He was very well then and in good spirits. I went out during the day, and think I arrived back to this hotel about 8 p.m. I then went to bed, and about 3 o'clock this morning I awoke and spoke to the deceased. He answered me, and told me that he had been to Colaba. I fell asleep again immediately afterwards. At that time I noticed nothing peculiar about the deceased. I awoke again about 6-30 a m, and went to his cot, on which he was lying, which was in the same room that I had slept in, and shook the deceased to awake him. I then saw that his face, neck, and hands were bathed in perspiration, his countenance looked pale, and I thought he was dead. He was not breathing then. I went and called the butler of the hotel, named John Joseph Mendis, and said to him, "I think my friend is dead." He came at once into the room and saw him. Life was then extinct. There were no external marks of violence on his body that I could observe. About some time last week at Khangaum he enquired of me which was the easiest way to take away life, whether by laudanum or prussic acid. I said I did not know. There was a difference between deceased and his wife. His wife left for England a fortnight ago, and since then he appeared to be low-spirited and wild; and I heard him frequently say "the game is up" previous to his coming down to Bombay. The deceased was drinking pretty hard, but he left it off a day or two before he started, and resumed it on arriving at Bombay. I never saw any poison with deceased. Had been suffering from delirium tremens at Khangaum a fortnight before he left that station. On that occasion the doctor ordered all weapons and things that would destroy life out of his house.

John Joseph Mendis said—I am the butler of the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, and live on the premises. The deceased came to reside at this hotel on the 17th instant. He was then sober. He came in company with the last witness. He used to drink moderately, two or three glasses during the day. The deceased and the last witness breakfasted together yesterday morning, and immediately afterwards they both left the hotel, and returned about 3 or 3-30 p.m.; the deceased was then sober, but about half an hour after he again left the hotel. I do not know when he returned. This morning the last witness came and informed me that deceased was dying. I accompanied him to the deceased's room. I saw the deceased lying on his cot. The body was slightly warm, but there was no breathing, and the face was covered with perspiration. I went immediately and gave information to the proprietor of this hotel, who sent me at once for a doctor. I came back with Dr. Thomas, who looked at him and pronounced him to be dead. On searching the room of the deceased about two hours afterwards, I found the bottle, now before the jury, labelled laudanum, in one of the shoes of the deceased under his cot: the cork was not in the phial, and it contained only a few drops which are now in it. I found no glass or spoon in the room of the deceased.

Mr. George R. Thomson said—I am a chemist. My place of business is at Rampart Row. I recognize this bottle. The label was put on in my shop by me. I sold it to Mr. Weir last night about half past 7 o'clock: it then contained about two ounces of laudanum. The deceased was sober when he came to my shop. He asked for two ounces of laudanum; he said that he wanted to take it away along with some other drugs, which he came to purchase, and said he wanted to use while up-country. There was nothing peculiar in his manner to create any suspicion in my mind. I gave him with the laudanum some Cockle's Pills and chlorodyne. He asked me to put them down to his account I have known the deceased for 5 or 6 years, and he has purchased laudanum from me before, I keep a poison book which is used only for dangerous poisons, such as morphia, prussic said, &c. Two ounces of laudanum is not a large quantity to sell to an up-country customer, especially to a person that I was acquainted with, and a person not known to me he would have to produce a prescription for it.

Dr. Sindey Smith said—I am Surgeon to the Coroner, and live at Mazagon. I have examined the body of the deceased There are no external marks of violence on it. The head and face are much congested. From the evidence I have heard and the appearance of the body, I am of opinion that the cause of death was due to an over-dose of laudanum.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"That death was caused by deceased's having committed suicide by taking an over-dose of laudanum while in a state of temporary insanity."

IMPORTANT DECISION TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPOWNERS.

In the Court of Small Causes, the case of Cawasjee Manockjee v. Sharp and Lawrence, stevedores, was heard on the 17th February and 7th inst. Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for plaintiff, Cawasjee Manockjee; Mr. Jefferson for defendants, Sharp and Lawrence.

The plaintiff alleged that it is the custom for stevedores to allow the dubash of a ship 10 per cent. on their bills. This commission is payable even if the bill is paid by the agent and not by dubash, and although the dubash has not influenced the business. They also relied on an agreement with the defendant Lawrence, who had paid commission on a ship which he loaded when he was partner with Byramjee.

Evidence was called,

Lawrence Lawson, sworn, deposed—I have been a stevedore for 24 years. When a ship is loaded or discharged the stevedore's bill generally goes to the dubash's. Formerly the dubash, in paying the bills, deducted 5 per cent. as his commission; during the last 10 or 12 years dubashes have deducted 10 per cent. The bills I referred to are the stevedore's bills for loading and unloading. I very seldom sent my bill to the agents, generally to the dubash. If I got paid by the agent and did not give the dubash his commission I need not look for another ship from that dubash's office. On one occasion I made an arrangement with the captain that I should not pay commission. I sent in bill, dubash demanded commission, abused me. I assaulted him. Eventually captain paid me; deducted commission. I did not see the captain.

Cross-examined—I speak of my own experience. I should not have got business if I had not paid. Natives paid a higher commission. Dubash did nothing for the work. If you did not submit you would not get another ship out of their office. On the occasion referred to I made contract at so low a rate so that I could not afford to allow commission. If the captain or agent had paid me I should not have allowed commission. Since the Suez Canal has been opened we are all obliged to work at a much lower rate. In some instances the agents of the steamers employ stevedores direct and pay their bills direct. The power of influencing business is gradually going out of the hands of the dubash. I find it to my interest to submit to the deduction.

Re-examined—I know nothing of other stevedores. I can't say whether this allowance is granted if bills are paid by the agents direct. It is very seldom that my bills are paid through the office. Since the Suez Canal has been opened there has been so much competition that the stevedores can't afford to pay commission.

By the Court—If I could get work from the agents direct and the dubash had no influence in the matter I would not pay commission. I afterwards made up with the dubash whom I assaulted and got work from him. If I got paid direct by the office, and did not care about quarrelling with the dubash, I should not pay him his commission.

James Lee,

THE THREE EMPIRES.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes the following from a correspondent, whom it describes as being in a position to ascertain the existing relations between Austria, Russia, and Germany. We need not warn our readers that some of the statements in the article must be received with caution:—

"Europe is being involved in one of those great crises which transform the past and which open to society of the present day new perspectives. The last two wars in the first instance brought disaster and ruin; subsequently we have seen positions taken and lost; to-day the present is understood and the future is partially seen. Every where time is carrying away those who would resist the work of the age. It is a current so rapid and so irresistible that those who battle against it most vigorously find themselves insensibly carried away further from the shore they desire to reach, and are quite astonished to perceive the road they have involuntarily travelled. The Revolution of 1789, which in France had at first ripened in men's minds, has since presented itself in facts. It was said that after that great outburst of the public mind there would be no peace for Europe. But social questions are complex. Questions of internal policy are closely connected with questions of foreign policy. Every thing is connected in the world, and always one fact reacts upon an other. The general balance of power has become changed by reason of the late wars. The Areopagus of that balance of power has been shifted from the west to the east, and it is in the hands of the three great Northern Governments, which have undertaken to deal with it. France is in a state of political transformation and of military reorganization, which unfortunately does not permit it for the moment to resume its place in the council of Great Powers and to contract for its own safety alliances abroad. As to the other maritime Power—England—since Lord Palmerston's time it has voluntarily withdrawn itself from the affairs of the Continent. The future alone will tell whether, through the recent change of Government, it will re-enter the arena, and if so what part it will play. The control of Europe is, therefore, for the time concentrated in the hands of the three Cabinets of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh. Their mutual understanding is the pivot upon which policy of the present day turns. Political romancers have dreamed and announced more than once that there was a rupture of this understanding. They have sought to attribute to the Vienna Cabinet some sort of independent policy, and to regard the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to St. Petersburg as undertaken with the object of forming a special alliance between Austria and Hungary and Russia, excluding Prussia, in a sense more or less hostile to the last Power. Those are all pure chimeras. The Emperor Alexander, politically and personally connected with the Emperor William, would not be a party to any such influence, and the Emperor Francis Joseph is known to be too circumspect a Sovereign, and far too shrewd, to venture such an attempt, running as it were between two rocks. Moreover, those who fancied that they perceived in the St. Petersburg interview the starting-point for a new anti-Prussian policy on the part of the Austrian-Hungarian Government completely overlook the origin of the understanding, and, what passed between the three Sovereign and their Ministers during and since their interview at Berlin. It was the Prussian Cabinet which, from its head-quarters at Versailles took the first steps to bring about an understanding with Austria—an understanding which from that time, has continued to develope and strengthen itself; and it was, again, the same Cabinet which, upon the occasion of the Berlin interview, became the intermediary between the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Czar, and used its efforts in favour *rapprochement* between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna as much as the interest of their friendly neighbourship as in view of the affairs of Turkey. And to-day, far from being opposed to the wishes of the Berlin Cabinet, the visit of the Austrian Emperor to St. Petersburg becomes in its political character the consequence and complement of previous negotations and discussions. The new relations between the three Cabinets, and the necessities which result from the change in their reciprocal positions, have suggested to them the project of preparing and attempting a solution of the Turkish question. A great change of influence and action is there offered to their common understanding. The exuberant energy which pervades Central Europe may find employment in this part of the world; the excess of strength which is manifest in the people of the North and East of the Continent may be made available in those countries where strength has become exhausted or dormant, where populations are languishing, and where the vitality of the human race is becoming exhausted. The three Cabinets no longer indulge in false hopes; they know that they will not reform the Ottoman empire, and will not render it a regular and living element of European order. The policy of patient preservation and of preservation at any price in respect of that empire no longer rules in their councils—its time has gone by. The three united Cabinets will no longer oppose the Christian populations which may courageously attempt to enfranchis themselves, and they will render substantial aid to their partial and natural movements, which may tend to their deliverance from barbarism and impotence. The first step on that road will be the emancipation of Roumania and Servia from the suzerainty of the Porte. Afterwards will come the turn of the Bulgarians, whose sentiments of liberty and nationality have long been crushed by harsh oppression. One symtom of the new policy of the three Powers is that they renounce, in respect of the Mussulman world, the tradition of their religious policy, and only allow themselves to be guided by the two-fold principle of nationality and civilization. One proof of that fact among others is to be found in the rupture with the Patriarchate of Constantinople, which General Ignatieff has not hesitated to provoke in favour of the cause of the political independence of the Bulgarians. We trust that these few observations will enable our readers to appreciate more correctly the interview between the three Emperors at St. Petersburg and to understand its high importance. In conclusion, we will point out the singular contrasts which are at the present moment to be found in the Court festivities of Russia, and the scene of events in Central Asia. The Prince of Wales is the guest of the Emperor Alexander, and that Sovereign mixes his glass in honour of Queen Victoria, while the Russian troops and agents are continually advancing nearer towards the frontiers of India, and the English Engineer officers are engaged in fortifying the pass of Alti Shahar, which leads into the Russian portion of Afghanistan, in order to prevent the Russians from advancing towards Cashmere and Western China."

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

(FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Feb. 21.

There is much difference of opinion as to the wisdom and opportuneness of the Duke of Broglie's Circular to the French Prefects, which has been a prominent topic since its publication yesterday morning in the *Journal Officiel*. It was elicited by the Duke of Padua's Circular, in conjunction, we may presume, with M. Rouher's letter and other recent manifestations of a Party which is nothing if not aggressive. Many persons are disposed to think that it would have been quite as judicious to allow the Bonapartists peaceably to prepare and carry out their projected pilgrimage to Chiselhurst, without giving it the importance it derives from a special Ministerial fulmination. If the persons who go to congratulate the Prince Imperial on the attainment of his majority should prove numerous, his partisans will exultingly sneer at the impotence of the Duc de Broglie's exhortations; if, upon the other hand, few go, it will be said that a most imposing demonstration had been prevented solely by the tyrannical interference of the authorities. It has been reasonably suggested by persons who have had good opportunities of observing the conduct of the present Government and of its predecessor, that a very different course would have been adopted by M. Thiers in a like conjuncture. He would have given another character to his Circular by the manner in which he would have prepared the public for it. We should have learnt, some time before, from the papers more or less in the interests of the Government that the Bonapartists were putting the utmost pressure upon the local authorities with a view to give weight and importance to the proposed demonstration. We should have been told that the Prefects received complaints of the manœuvres resorted to, and, in their turn, made representations to head-quarters. It would have become evident that the Interference of the Government was called for, and that it was only when loudly demanded that it had been at last extended in the form of a Circular to those who needed and invoked it. All this would have cut the grass from under the feet of the Bonapartists, instead of supplying them with a fresh platform upon which to perform a dance of triumph.

The *Ordre*, M. Rouher's special organ, to-day says:—

"It is impossible not to be struck by the care taken by the Minister of the Interior to prevent functionaries from taking part in the testimonies of deference about to be offered to the Prince Imperial on the occasion of his majority, when, by the Duc de Broglie's own admission, that deference honours those who cherish it for the family of the Prince they have served. The Duc de Broglie must have a very high idea of the attachment, gratitude, and fidelity the Empire has left in men's hearts since he has thought it indispensable to check the public manifestation of sentiments to which he is the first to pay homage."

The *Ordre* proceeds to advice all public functionaries to abstain from manifestations calculated to justify the rigorous measures with which the Circular threaten them, and adds that the Prince knows very well who and where his friends are. The point and pressure of the Circular are to be sought in its concluding paragraph, which orders the Prefects to report to the Minister if any functionaries whatever proposed sharing in the manifestation, and, in that case, to request them to abandon the intention, which the Government could not allow them to carry out.—

"The possibility that such an act might be considered one of disobedience to the decrees of the National Assembly should suffice to make them scrupulously abstain from it."

The imperial Constitution having fixed 18 years as the age at which the Sovereign attained his majority, the Government is induced to discern in the projected solemn manifestation an indirect affirmation of the Prince Imperial's right to reign over France. This being in flagrant contradiction with the principle of the Septennat, the Government has a clear right to protest against it. The question is whether it does not thus give to the demonstration greater importance than it merits or that it could have acquired had it been suffered to pass unnoticed.

The fiercest Bonapartist, whilst disapproving the tendency of the Duc de Broglie's Circular, could hardly find fault with its terms, which are extremely moderate. Without exactly endorsing the rapturous eulogiums of the *Journal de Paris*, which calls it a masterpiece, and almost prostrates itself in admiration of the "marvellous talent" of its author, we may fairly admit that its tenor is firm and its language guarded. The Duc de Broglie must long since have become convinced of the impossibility of pleasing all parties, and will not wonder to find the *Debats* scoffing where the *Journal de Paris* lauds. It reproaches him with the humiliating courtesy and gentleness of his Circular, and declares he would have taken a very different tone with the organizers of a Republican demonstration. For this difference it has no difficulty in finding reasons. The recent numerous changes of Mayors and other local functionaries have filled the Provinces, it says, with officials who formerly served the Empire and now regret it. "It is this new *personnel*, almost entirely Bonapartist, reinstalled in administrative functions, which is now asked to oppose the efforts that may be made to swell the list of the visitors to Chiselhurst." This is an exaggeration. The extensive changes made by this Government in municipal functionaries could not have been carried out if every one had been excluded who had held similar offices during the 18 years the Second Empire lasted. It was a choice between appointing such men or others incompetent for the duties of those offices. As far as possible, Bonapartists have not been appointed, and most of those who have been are believed to be men of moderate, views whose Imperialist predilections will be subordinate to their desire for the tranquility and welfare of the country.

The *Temps* thinks the country will be greateful to the Government for having at last assumed a proper attitude with respect to Bonapartist intrigues, and praises the Duc de Broglie for having connected his official recommendations with the vote of forfeiture passed at Bordeaux by the National Assembly—by opposing to the intended manifestation "the contrary decisions of the Assembly," and by insisting on the respect due "to all its sovereign decrees. Only a last lingering consideration for former allies and for a colleague in the Cabinet prevented the Duc de Broglie from writing in full the word *decheance* which is to be read between every line." The *Temps* awaits with curiosity the effect produced on the Bonapartists by the Circular, which it evidently thinks likely to deprive the present Cabinet of all support from that section of the Assembly. It credits the Ministry with enough foresight to have already laid its plans for replacing, by another Parliamentary fraction, "the compromising group which it is itself obliged to denounce to the vigilance of its Prefects." This admits of but one interpretation. The Government is to seek compensation in the Left Centre for its loss of the Imperialists support; and yet the *Temps* must know well that one indispensable condition of such a change must be the resignation of the foremost member of the present Cabinet. It may be very wrong and their dislike may be very unfounded; but the men of the Left Centre have an insuperable objection to the Duc de Broglie, and their leaders make no secret of their determination never to be associated with him in the Government or to support him in the Assembly. So that the first step towards such a strengthening of the Majority as the *Temps* indicates must be the retirement of the man whom some people consider to be himself the Government, and who is certainly its most authoritative member. That the dream which the *Temps* fondly caresses may become a reality, the Duc de Broglie must take himself by the hand and bow himself out of the Cabinet, leaving the door open to the statesman of the Left Centre. Such a step might be the result of a surprise—of an unexpected check inflicted on the Government; but at the present moment nothing of the kind seems imminent, although the *Republique Francaise* still builds hopes on that Lepere-Gambetta Interpellation to which the world in general has ceased to attach importance.

The *Ordre* calls attention to the talk there has recently been in official circles of the possible appointment of a Vice-President of the Republic, and plainly intimates that this is an Orleanist manœuvre which might be very agreeable to the Duc de Broglie and his friends, but which, M. Rouher's paper presumes, would hardly impose upon the Legitimists and Republicans or succeed in winning their adhesion. The question of the transmission of power is the most delicate and difficult of all which remains to be solved, and so it is considered to be by those most in Marshal MacMahon's confidence. When the Constitutional Laws are voted, some provision should be made against the possible contingency of the Marshal's death before the expiration of the Septennat. But when it comes to the point of naming a Vice-President who should succeed him in case of need, it seems as if it would be impossible to agree as to the person. There is one name which suggests itself to most people, and it is that of the Duc d'Aumale; but it is not believed he would have a majority. Supposing, however, that he did obtain one—and his best chance of this might be derived from the attitude of the Bonapartists—his election would be likely to prove a source of weakness to the present Government, because he would have behind him the dangerous impatience of his friends. If the Vice-Presidency is to be made dependent on the office of some high functionary and not on the qualities of the individual, it can only be given to the President of the National Assembly, which would considerably reduce the importance of the Second Chamber. "In any case," it was lately said by a personal friend of the Marshal's, "if a Vice-President be named or designated we shall no longer be carrying out the policy of the Septennat, but shall be embracing that of the Republic, and this cannot be done." The obvious course, then, seems to be to put aside the question of the person or of the function, and to declare that, in the unfortunate event of the Marshal's disappearance, the two Chambers, combined in full sitting, shall choose his successor for the period of time still wanting to complete the seven years. During the interregnum, which need be but brief, the General commanding the Army of Paris might be charged with the maintenance of order, and the existing Cabinet would continue to despatch indispensable business. It is the duty of the Majority of the Chamber so to organize things that no possible eventuality would find the constituted authorities off their guard or endanger the tranquility and safety of France.

MR. SHIRLEY BROOKS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The news of Mr. Shirley Brooks's death will cause deep regret to a much larger circle of admirers than that composed by his sufficiently numerous private friends. For some years past he had been chiefly known, first, as one of the principal writers, secondly, as the editor of *Punch*. This latter post he had held since the death of Mr. Mark Lemon in 1870; but his connection with *Punch* as a contributor was of much longer date. And if *Punch* had never existed, though we should have lost the "Essence of Parliament" and much more from Mr. Brooks's pen which was specially suited to *Punch* but to no other periodical, serious or comic, Mr. Brooks would still have enjoyed a considerable reputation—greater, perhaps, than belongs to him now—as a writer of novels and plays. Many who recollect that Mr. Shirley Brooks, apart from his distinguished success as a writer for *Punch*, possessed an independent literary position of his own, will think of him as the author of the "Gordian Knot," which he wrote for we forget what magazine, or of the "Silver Cord," which first appeared in *Once a Week*, under Mr. Brooks's own editorship. Others, again, who look more to the theatre than to the circulating library for entertainment, will (if not too young have pleasant memories of a whole series of pieces composed—and not "adapted" but actually invented—by Mr. Brooks for the Lyceum, under the management first of the Keeleys, afterwards of Mr. Charles Mathews. "The Wigwam," a farce of North American Indian life, with parts for Mr., Mrs., and Miss Mary Keeley, was original in every sense of the word. "The Serf," in quite another style, was a very effective play, and so well put together that the author seemed to have discovered the secret of dramatic construction, so little known to the great majority of our writers for the stage. A comedy, too, of serious interest—such as would now be called by the dreadful name of "comedydrama"—was produced by Mr. Brooks at the Strand. What the title was or what the subject we should find it very difficult to say, if the question were put sharply to us as in an examination paper; but we have a distinct recollection of a very charming dialogue between two sisters who had fallen in love with the same gentleman, and of a romantic gipsy girl who talked poetically but almost too cleverly about the stars, and whose "uncontrolled personality" was contrasted with the self-contained demeanors of a selfish or at least highly conventional woman of the world; also of the complete success of the work and of Mr. Brooks' walking, in a very composed manner, across the stage amid the congratulations and applause of his friends and of the audience generally. We begin to think that the piece in question was called "The Daughter of the Stars," and that Mrs. Stirling played in it; but it was brought out an astonishingly long time ago—if not in early part, at least in the first half of the century, when Mr. Brooks, who died in his sixtieth year, was nearer thirty than forty years of age.

In twenty-five years a man of Mr. Shirly Brooks's active disposition does a good deal; but only those who happen to have possessed some private knowledge of his career can have any notion of the amount and variety of the work performed by this able and indefatigable writer. He produced more novels and many more dramatic works than we have mentioned; he contributed to magazines, once celebrated, which displayed by others of newer type and less formidable price, have ceased to exist; articles from his pen are to be found in the late Gilbert à Beckett's "Table Book" and "Almanac of the Month"—discontinued for reasons totally unconnected with the question of success; and he wrote for *Gavarni in London* an admirable paper on the "Opera," considered from a theatrical and social rather than from a musical point of view, in which the fashionable and semi-fashionable audience was analyzed and described as brilliantly as the performance on the stage. As regards his prose writings, Mr. Brooks was probably seen at his best in pieces of some length; and in such articles as the one we have indicated on the "Opera"—a sort of essay enlivened by descriptive passages, anecdotes, and here and there the introduction of living characters—he was strong and spontaneous throughout. In his contributions to *Punch* he could rarely command sufficient space for the exercise of his full powers, while his novels (a form of art which he had mastered, but for which he apparently felt no irresistible vocation) were more remarkable for good chapters and admirable pages than for that sustained interest, failing which, the best-written novel in the world has no chance of permanent popularity.

The most ambitious, and perhaps on the whole the most successful of Mr. Brooks's performances in the way of magazine articles was a paper he contributed to the *Quarterly Review* on the House of Commons. Without calling it "exhaustive"—which conveys a sense of effort—we may say that Mr. Brooks's account of the "House" itself, with all its internal arrangements; of the members, the officials, the visitors, the reporters; of the manner of conducting a debate; of all, in fact, that need be known in connection with parliamentary business of all kinds, was as complete as it was interesting. Mr Brooks delivered at Edinburgh and various Scotch and English towns—but, never, we believe, in London—a lecture on the House of Commons, of which the article in the *Quarterly* formed the substance, if, indeed, the article and the lecture were not identicle.

How, it may be asked, did Mr. Shirley Brooks acquire the interest he felt, the knowledge he enjoyed, in regard to parliamentary affairs? In the first place, he had always taken considerable interest in politics; in deed his first connection with the press was in the character of political writer while his first production for the stage was a dramatic version of "Coningsby," which the Lord Chamberlain refused to license. Secondly, he was present in the House of Commons for several sessions as summary writer for the *Morning Chronicle* when that journal, during a brief but brilliant period, was under the direction of the late Mr. Douglas Cook. If it was easy work for Mr. Shirley Brooks to write a terse, suggestive account (never a dry abstract) of a parliamentary debate, still easier must it have been for him, with his ear for sound and his eye for colour, to describe operatic performances. Whether he deserted the Opera for Parliament, or Parliament for the Opera, we forget; but it was as a contributor to the *Morning Chronicle* that he gained the special knowledge which he turned to such good account, in regard to the one for *Gavarni in London*, in regard to the other for the *Quarterly Review*. It was, of course, too, as summary writer for the *Chronicle* that he qualified himself for the work of preparing that "Essence of Parliament" which for years past has formed so agreeable and valuable a feature in *Punch*.

If there was one thing that Mr. Brooks prided himself on more than another, it was on writing good English; and the same qualities of mind which made him love clearness and accuracy of style made him confine himself to subjects, and views of subjects, which he felt to be well within his grasp. He knew a good operating representation from a bad one; he could write a much better account of the first appearance of a new prima donna than critics who could tell (what he probably did not care to know) the exact range of her voice; and while reproducing the effect of a performance in admirable literary style, he avoided all technical expressions—which would only have disfigured his style—and never once reproach the unfortunate conductor with taking a "tempo" either too slow or too fast.

Mr. Brooks also went abroad for the *Chronicle* as correspondent. He addressed a series of letters to that paper from Paris immediately after the *coup d'etat* of 1851, and again another series (which, however, were not published) on the corn-growing districts of Sothern Russia. We may be quite certain that Mr. Brooks wrote nothing about corn, as he wrote nothing about music, without being master of his subject as far as he pursued it. But the fact was the *Chronicle* had undertaken to publish reports on the condition of the labouring classes in all parts of Europe, and, finding this too gigantic scheme impracticable, had almost at the last moment to abandon it. Mr. Brooks, however, collected some of his letters—or perhaps reproduced their substance (minus the corn)—in a volume which appeared about the time of the Crimean war; and there are books on Russia of high pretensions which, apart from the question of style, cannot be compared for interest and information to the unpretending little work published by Mr. Shirley Brooks under the title of "The Russias of the South."

Whether Mr. Brooks might or might not have made himself a greater position in literature by directing his ability exclusively to the production of novels and plays it would be idle now to inquire. It has been seen that he did excellent literarary work of almost every description; and of his well-known talent for verse, especially satirical verse, we have not even spoken. *Punch*, which received so much of his best prose, received nearly all his best verses; and a collection of Mr. Shirley Brooks's poetical contributions to *Punch* would form a volume worth preserving.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

PEACE AND WAR.

"Talk about the slaughter of war!" said Major O'Rourke, 'Isn't it the pace that kills?"

CAUTION.

Host—Just Another wee Drap' fore you go——"

Guest—"No, Na, Na'll tak' nae mair! I'm in a new Lodgin', and I'm no vera weel acquainted wi' the stair!"

A DOUBTFUL DEAL.

Master (inspecting new Horse, sent home last night) "H'm! Ha! Don't like him so well as I did Yesterday! Don't like his shoulders! Don't like his fore-legs!"—(*Aside*)—"I say, Charlex, *do you think is is the one I Bought?*"

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Oxford Crew rowed up to Sandford. This was out of compliment to one of their Eight, who is a Merton man. There is some talk of the extinction of a new College, to be called the Sandford and Merton College, with *Mr. Barlow* as Master.

ONE MAY HAVE TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

Bob Longley (with modest fervour), "O, Jack! O for a Woman's Love! O for a true-hearted Woman once, *once* in one's life, to throw her arms round one's neck, and tell one she Loves one!"

Little Jack Horner "Ah! If you'd had as much of that kind o' thing as I have, Old Man, you'd be precious tired of the whole concern!"

NEMESIS.

A REMINISCENCE OF ST. VALENTINES DAY.

"O, Mamma! Such a Shame! You know that lovely Valentine that Man, Pet Scott sent me, and that I afterwards sent to Mary Wilcox!" "Yes! Well!"

"Well, Mary Wilcox must have sent it to Grace Barnet for Grace Barnet has just sent it back to me!"

VERY NEW MUSIC

"Why I love thee ask the Noses," a Hebrew ballad. Companion to "Why I love thee ask the Roses."

"Melody for an Elderly spinster," a fantasia. By the Composer of "Song of the old Bell."

"Four, Afternoon! O so late!" Companion to "One Morning! O so early!"

"There's nothing like Bitter Beer!" A new Bass song.

"Then You'll remember Me?" Song addressed by an ex-M.P. to his late constituents, in view of a future election.

PUNCH'S PERI IN PARADISE.

AT LAST!

LEAVE luscious TOM MOORE to bewarble the glories
Of Paradise by d to his Peri fond-ym—
For his Peri, give *Punch* the gr at le cher of Teries,
And for Eden long-forfeit, the Treasury b urne!

In the Tom-Moorish legend, the Peri 'twas given
To the portals of paradise access to win,
When she brought there the gift that was dearest to Heaven—
The tear of a sinner bewailing his sin.

So BEN, *Punch's* Peri, the key talismanic
To the gates of his Downing Street Eden must find,
Through Protean changes, and labours titanic,
In teaching a class, sore to learn disinclined.

He hath digged for his key- tone—who knows in what diggings!
For his tal ams a d ved- in what depths, through what grief!
Made Tories, bewild-red, submit to what Whigrin gs!
Blown what bubbles poli ma se of speech, bright as brief!

For the dumb has found words, wit for dull, wi d for weary
His brains, time, and tongue to his party has given;
Has brought gift after gift to at he though—patient Peri!—
Might turn out the pass, ors to Downing Street Heaven.

First, picklock Protection he tried on the portal.
That ba s Place's Eden to daring desire,
When he brought from the battle to Corn Duties mortal,
The sigh of a Peel, and the smile of a Squire.

"The smile of a Squire!" quoth the Messenger Angel,
Who does Peter's office at Downing Street door,
Smiled since Corn-Law repeal, ruin's certain evangel,
Is precious, no doubt, but we need something more.

"Then the sigh of a Peel, from the smart of thy arrows—
Barbed ever, oft poisoned, and levelled too low—
May pro- ow, at times, eagles suffer from sparrows,
But as passport to Paradise Place is no go."

Away flew the Peri, a fetterless rover,
O'er the wide-spread domain he we n Chaos and Crown,
For Democracy's doctrine P otection flung over.
And bithe, at the gate, Household suffrage flung down.

But "No," quoth the Angel, "Reform Bills for pass-keys
Can serve only th se who have faith in their powe;—
An infallable Pope a have bel ved i their Mene keys,—
Not those who adopt them as toys of the hour."

Back again flew the Peri, unwearied, undaunted,
Of a- ories swept the earth a d he air, far a d near,
Then knocked at the gate—with "At last, see, what's wanted,
Triple Talisman Bal ot, and Bible, and peer!"

The Messe ger Angel bowed low—on their hinges
The gates flew back wiftly, constrained to obey,
And the last thing I saw, was the Peri's wing fringes
Into Treasury Paradise cleaving their way!

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1491 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
1244 Greenock, Walker—R. Stewart & Co.
1249 Hannah Law, Dawson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1279 Kirkwood, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
1279 Liverpool, Brewsher—J. Mclintosh.
1363 Manila, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1273 Pendragon, Symond—Lawrence & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

218 Lydia Skolfield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

566 Taranaki, Philips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

266 British India, Roberts—R. Steuart & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1315 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1266 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
842 Marie, Gagnen—The Captain.
1325 Nimrod, Clark—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

346 Ada, Cassey—R. Dadabhoy Cama.
949 Arnsama, Weir—M. Nusserwanjee.
448 Burdigala, Rauneeun—The Captain.
455 Bluche, Barra—Edward Bandry & Co.
255 City of Richmond, Starkie—The Captain.
1015 Ellen Bates, Water—Edward Bates & Co.
1346 Ellerslie, Peters—Lawrence & Co.
872 Eugene, Lozeline.
493 Fluellin, Livingston—The Captain.
1168 Glasgow, Lloyer—W. Nicol & Co.
536 Gauge, Boniton—The Captain.
1117 Helen Scott,—Gribble—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
950 Octavia, Twaite—McCulloch Brown & Co.
1133 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

1908 Golconda, Fraser—P. & O. Co.
3113 Hindostan, Raskell—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

1291 Coromandel, Maby—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1800 European, Steel—Lawrence & Co.
1534 Hector Sheen—W. Nicol & Co.
1555 Lady Lycett, Frat—M. Nusserwanjee.
1505 Potomac, London—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
250 Strathclyde, Pearson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1790 Vespasian, Alexander—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1476 Yeddo, Owen—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

776 Dido, Cattich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR HAVRE.

922 Redewater, Richards—Finlay, Muir & Co.
851 Trafalgar, Scott—Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

804 Arthur, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

998 Gladys, Bardo—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1067 Presnitz, Hewett—McCulloch, Browne & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

795 Cheswick, Miller—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR COAST CALCUTTA & CHINA.

1434 Chaldia, Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.

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